13. (Amended) A process for the N-halogenation of a compound having in the molecule at least one halogenatable amido or imido functional group, which process comprises concurrently feeding into a reaction zone:

A) separate feeds of (i) an aqueous solution or slurry formed from an inorganic base and a compound having in the molecule at least one halogenatable amido or imido nitrogen atom, and (ii) a brominating agent and/or a chlorinating agent; or

B) at least three separate feeds, one of which is a brominating agent and/or a chlorinating agent, and at least two other feeds, at least one of which is selected from (a) and (b); and at least one of which is selected from (c) and (d), wherein

(a) is an aqueous solution or slurry formed from an inorganic base,

(b) is an aqueous solution or slurry formed from an inorganic base and a compound having in the molecule at least one halogenatable amido or imido nitrogen atom,

(c) is a compound having in the molecule at least one halogenatable amido or imido nitrogen atom, and

(d) is an aqueous solution or slurry formed from a compound having in the molecule at least one halogenatable amido or imido nitrogen atom;

in proportions such that at least one said amido or imido nitrogen atom becomes substituted by a bromine or chlorine atom, thereby continuously or substantially continuously forming product which precipitates in the liquid phase of an aqueous reaction mixture during all or substantially all of the time said concurrent feeding is occurring, and such that the pH of said liquid phase is continuously or substantially continuously maintained in the range of about 5.5 to about 8.5 during all or substantially all of the time said concurrent feeding is occurring.

43. (Amended) A process for the N-halogenation of a compound having at least one halogenatable amido or imido functional group in the molecule, which process comprises concurrently feeding into a reaction zone, separate feeds of (i) an aqueous

solution or slurry formed from an inorganic base and a compound having in the molecule at least one halogenatable amido or imido nitrogen atom, and (ii) a brominating agent and/or chlorinating agent in proportions such that at least one said amido or imido nitrogen atom becomes substituted by a bromine or chlorine atom and the resultant product precipitates in a liquid phase of a reaction mixture during all or substantially all of the time said concurrent feeding is occurring, and such that the pH of said mixture is continuously or substantially continuously maintained in the range of about 6.5 to about 8.5 during all or substantially all of the time said concurrent feeding is occurring.

78. (Amended) A process for the N-halogenation of a compound having at least one halogenatable amido or imido functional group in the molecule, which process comprises:

I) concurrently and continuously feeding into a reactor containing an aqueous reaction mixture:

A) separate feeds of (i) an aqueous solution or slurry formed from an inorganic base and a compound having in the molecule at least one halogenatable amido or imido nitrogen atom, and (ii) a brominating agent and/or a chlorinating agent; or

B) at least three separate feeds, one of which is a brominating agent and/or a chlorinating agent, and at least two other feeds, at least one of which is selected from (a) and (b); and at least one of which is selected from (c) and (d), wherein

(a) is an aqueous solution or slurry formed from an inorganic base,

(b) is an aqueous solution or slurry formed from an inorganic base and a compound having in the molecule at least one halogenatable amido or imido nitrogen atom,

(c) is a compound having in the molecule at least one halogenatable amido or imido nitrogen atom, and

(d) is an aqueous solution or slurry formed from a compound having in the molecule at least one halogenatable amido or imido nitrogen atom;

in proportions such that at least one said amido or imido nitrogen atom becomes substituted by a bromine or chlorine atom and a precipitate of the resultant product precipitates in the liquid phase of an aqueous reaction mixture during all or substantially all of the time said concurrent feeding is occurring, and such that the pH of said reaction mixture is continuously or substantially continuously maintained in the range of about 5.5 to about 8.5 during all or substantially all of the time said concurrent feeding is occurring; and

II) periodically or continuously removing precipitate and a portion of the reaction mixture from the reactor.

Sub D15 Contd

124. (Amended) A process for the N-halogenation of a compound having in the molecule at least one halogenatable amido or imido functional group in the molecule, which process comprises:

a) concurrently feeding into a reactor (i) water, inorganic base, and said compound having in the molecule at least one halogenatable amido or imido nitrogen atom, these components being fed separately and/or in any combination(s), and (ii) a separate feed of a brominating agent, in proportions such that:

1) at least one said amido or imido nitrogen atom becomes substituted by a bromine atom;

2) during all or substantially all of the time the concurrent feeding is occurring, the product precipitates in the liquid phase of an aqueous reaction mixture in which the pH is continuously or substantially continuously maintained in the range of about 5.5 to about 8.5; and

3) an aqueous solution of co-product inorganic bromide salt is formed;

b) separating precipitate from said aqueous solution; and

Sub D24